

The Horse.

A GREAT HORSE GONE.

Bell Boy and a Large Number of Other Horses Burned.

By the burning of the stables of Macy Bros., at Versailles, Ky., on Saturday last week, the famous young trotting stallion Bell Boy, once owned in this State, was lost. The stables of the firm were all burned, with their contents, including 40 horses, and entail a loss of fully \$350,000. Bell Boy was by Elector, dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor. He was purchased by S. A. Browne & Co., from Senator Stanford, who bred him, for \$5,000. They held him until he had reduced his record to 2:10½, and then sold him to Jefferson & Seaman for \$35,000—so reported at least. The partners then announced that he was to be sold at auction so they could break up the partnership. One of the partners bought him for \$50,000. He was afterwards sold to Mr. J. Clark, for \$51,000, and remained his property up to date of his death. He was very likely to pay his owner a big percentage on his cost had he lived.

CLAIRVIEW GETS A GOOD ONE.

Mr. George C. Davis, owner of Clairview Stock Farm, near Gross Point, a few miles above Detroit, recently purchased the stallion Wheeling Wilkes, a son of George Wilkes; now he has purchased the young stallion Autevolo 7019. He is a brown horse, foaled in 1881, sired by the great Elector 125, by Hambletonian 10; dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond 17; g. dam Columbia, by Imp. Bonnie Sixland (thoroughbred). Autevolo is the full brother to Antevo 7885, 2:16½, owned by S. A. Brown & Co., of Kilamex. Both of them were bred by Joseph Cain Simpson, of Oakland, California. The price paid for Autevolo is reported at \$35,000. Columbine is the only mare which ever produced two stallions with records below 2:20. This purchase gives Clairview a commanding position as the headquarters of two such great trotting stallions as Autevolo and Wheeling Wilkes.

AZOTURIA IN HORSES.

ELK, Mich., Jan. 13, 1890.
To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Perhaps the following will be of interest to P. B. M., of Pawamo, who writes in your last issue giving symptoms of disease which destroyed a gray mare of his and other horses in his neighborhood. "Azoturia," a somewhat new disease in this country, attacks horses in good flesh upon being exercised after a period of rest. Professor Williams says: "Varying periods of rest were succeeded by an attack on the first journey, the animal always leaving the stable in higher spirits than usual." To give the symptoms of the above disease, as described by Profs. Haycock, Gamgee and Williams, would be repeating those given by P. B. M. Williams further says: "I never met with a case that was attacked in the stable prior to some amount of exercise. It seems necessary that some degree of muscular exertion be performed, and the only way in which I can account for this is that the blood before exercise contains a superabundant quantity of albumen unappropriate to the tissues, and the exercise, by increasing the rapidity of the circulation and of the respiratory movements, induces a rapid oxidation of such superabundant albumen whereby it is transformed into urea, hippuric acid, etc., with which the bladder becomes over-loaded, and the kidneys stimulated to excrete what is proving deleterious. Albumen is occasionally present in the urine, but this is by no means constant; its presence, however, points to an aggravated form of the disease, and is often prognostic of a fatal termination. The presence of such effete material in the circulation provokes tonic spasms of the muscles, loss of motor power in the posterior, and sometimes, but rarely, in the anterior extremities, tetanic convulsions, and, finally, death. Treatment: Tr. Ascone and Tr. Belladonna, given alternately in five drop doses every fifteen minutes, and later on every half hour and hour; following as improvement begins with Tr. Nux Vomica, 25 drops, and quinine, 10 grains, three times a day. O. H. SMITH.

Artillery Horses.

A writer in the San Francisco Chronicle says it is surprising how quickly horses learn the battle calls. After we had been in service some time, he writes, my first sergeant once asked me what that call was, as the bugle blew some command. "That's a pretty question for you to ask," I said. "How in thunder do you know how to march?" "I don't know," he said, "but my horse knows." Let the first note of the feed or water call be blown and there will be a terrible stamping, kicking and neighing.

Once, in a terrible storm, our horses and those of several other batteries broke loose, and there was a wild rush among the artillery men to get horses in the morning. All was excitement, and the horses were hard to get, but when I ordered the bugler to mount a stump and blow the feed call the horses all made such a rush for our battery that the men could hardly get out of the way quick enough.

When it comes to battle a horse seems to know everything that is going on, but he does his duty nobly and seems to be in his element. He enters into the spirit of the battle like a human being. He shows no fear of death, and it is singular that his mate is shot down he will turn to look at you to some other victim. Possibly a portion of the parasite may loosen their hold, drop from the creature to the floor or ground, and afterwards recover. Most of them, however, will be stone dead in a short time, provided the powder be pure and fresh. Tobacco smoke is the most effective remedy, out in order to utilize it, a strong Russian tube with bellows attached is required, the first cost of which is so great that most farmers do not like to invest in such an implement. It is not advisable to wash animals in cold weather, and they are seldom troubled with lice when running to pasture. By washing thoroughly in a strong decoction of quassia chips, applied warm, all the lice, and ticks too, may be destroyed at once. If this application is made in winter the patient will stand a good chance of being killed. By mixing sulfur of sulphur with the salt given the stock in the winter, in the proportion of one part of sulphur to five of

water, there will be a tendency to keep lice from the stock. Cedar boughs sprinkled freely around the stanchions and upon the floor where the cattle lie, is an excellent preventative. Cattle which run in swamps or among trees where cedar shrubs are plenty are never troubled with lice.—*The Empire.*

The Silo and Mixed Farming.

At the Baraboo (Wis.) Farmers' Institute, the question of silos in connection with mixed farming came up, and the following opinions were delivered:

Mr. Adams said if one kept a few cows, a few steers, raised a little grain, a few potatoes and a little of everything, generally, it might not pay him to build a silo, as the additional profit gained thereby might not justify the purchase of the necessary appliances needed, any more than he could afford to keep a full outfit of harvesting machinery to harvest a few acres of grain.

A farmer asked if, considering all the losses and expenses connected with the silo, it would not be better for even an extensive stock farmer to preserve the corn crop dry, feed it to stock and let swine follow them to utilize the waste, than to build a silo.

Mr. Adams thought not, for several reasons: There is sure to be even greater waste of fodder in curing it dry than in the silo; a considerable portion of the stalks would not be eaten, hence their feeding value would be lost; besides, with the silo one could harvest the crop in good weather, entirely avoiding the necessity of going out in extreme cold or stormy weather to haul in fodder, when it was covered with deep snow or frozen to the ground, a most unpleasant job and one which had much to do with disgusting the boys with farm work and driving them to other occupations.

Mr. Druse reported the most perfect satisfaction with his silo. He would not do without it.

Mr. Grant, of Elroy, said when he first heard about the silo in the farmers' institutes he had no faith in it, thought it was all theory and fraud, a scheme to make sale for machinery, but his suspicion gradually gave way to the light of truth, and he built a silo. It was a grand success and more than its most enthusiastic advocates had claimed for it. It was virtually making two blades of grass grow where but one grew before. It doubled the stock-keeping capacity on his farm, and he knew that by strict attention to business it would give perfect satisfaction to everybody who tried it and managed it intelligently. He used to think the farmers' institutes all nonsense, but now he could well afford to go fifty miles to attend one.

In summing up the silo discussion, Supt. Morrison said that two years ago considerable effort was made to boom the silo in the institute work, while the subject was only discussed now by request, because the silo had become so thoroughly established in nearly all parts of the State that it was taking care of itself and rapidly increasing in popularity and numbers.

The Cow a Food Converter.

The man who says his cows are cheaply kept and makes this an argument for recommendation don't know what he is talking about. Such cows are cheap in every sense of the word. The cow which yields a generous return for the food consumed is the cow for profit and the one which it will pay to feed generously. Such cows must have a raw material out of which to manufacture milk. It should not be expected that any cow will produce large quantities of milk or butter without being well fed. The cow which will profitably convert the largest amount of food into milk or butter is the most profitable to keep. It takes a certain part of the food to maintain the life of the cow, and if one cow can be made to convert into dairy products as much food as two ordinary cows an increased profit of at least the same keeping of one cow will be gained. The cow is a dairy machine, and the less machines there are required the less cost of the running expenses will be. Give us cows that will eat a good deal of "most anything."

Holstein-Friesian Register.

Feeding Experiments.

The Geneva, N. Y., and the New Jersey Experiment Stations are conducting feeding experiments which will, when completed, furnish, it is believed, valuable results for the guidance of farmers. At the New York Station young animals are commended in order to study effects at different ages with as much variety of feed as possible. The animals are heifers and steers, so that effects in the production of milk or fat can both be studied. These experiments will also have a direct bearing upon the question of the effect upon the general character of the milk product, that is upon the solids, which is the real basis of value in the milk product. By some it is claimed that each animal has had a standard quantity of milk that is hardly changeable by the food consumed. The experiment stations will, after a time, furnish much light upon feeding and its various effects.

Wool Raising in the United States.

The first sheep introduced in the United States were taken to Jamestown, Virginia, in 1609. Great efforts were made to encourage the woolen industry, and some years later a law was passed which compelled every family to spin three pounds of wool, cotton, or flax per week during 30 weeks of the year. About the same time the first weaver settled in the country and received a grant of 30 acres of valuable land. In 1662 Virginia prohibited the exportation of wool and offered five pounds of tobacco as a premium for every yard of woolen tissue produced in the colony. The breed of the sheep at the time in America was, however, inferior, and it was not until the commencement of the present century that the Spanish government consented to sell a flock of fine Merino sheep at an exorbitant price for exportation to America. It is stated that even in 1810 there were only about 5,000 sheep of good breed in the country, but from them sprang the large flocks which are now found in the United States. The first cloth mill worthy of the name was erected in 1788 by several of the

inhabitants of Hartford, Connecticut, and its annual production amounted to 5,000 yards. It is stated that the proprietors of this establishment presented Washington with a suit made of this cloth in 1791. Other works soon arose, and in 1824 there were five mills producing fine woolen tissues, and their aggregate production being 300,000 yards, and a considerable quantity was also produced on hand looms.

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The war of 1812 gave a great impulse to the American woolen trade, but when peace was concluded British tissues were imported in enormous quantities and completely crushed the industries of the States. Congress then found it necessary to protect the American manufacturers, and imposed in 1816 an import duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* on woolen tissues, and in 1824 it applied a duty of 15 per cent. on raw wool costing less than 10 cents per pound, and of 20 per cent. on wool costing more than 30 cents per pound.—*Drapers' Record.*

Commercial Fertilizers.

There is considerable discussion going on as to whether it pays a farmer to use commercial fertilizers. The practical answer to this question depends on several things. In the first place, it depends on whether he uses the right kind of commercial fertilizers in the right way. In the next place, it depends on whether the farmer has enough of other fertilizers on his farm to keep up and even increase its productivity. In the third place, it depends on whether he properly saves and applies what he has. But if he is constantly carrying away and selling the products of the farm, every article of which takes away its proportion of fertilizing elements, from what source is the loss to be made up, if he does not go outside of the farm to get it? You may save all the manures, save all the refuse, compost the weeds and all otherwise useless vegetation. But if you get these all on the farm, and never go off from it for anything, how does this add to the fertilizing elements on it? You return to the soil what the soil produces. You may rob one field to fertilize another. Still none of these operations restore the fertilizing elements—the potash, phosphoric acid, nitrogen, etc., which you carry off in the products which you sell—in the butter and cheese, the pork, the wheat and other grains. Something does not come of nothing. Nature to some extent is recuperative. By nitration, under proper conditions, she may draw nitrogen from the air, but whence is she to draw the mineral elements? You carry them off, and there is no process by which they can float back. If they are not carried back in some form, they will never go back. You will be all the time losing potash, phosphoric acid, and other more or less important elements. How are you to get these back, if you do not buy or steal commercial fertilizers which contain them and apply them to your soil? We know of farms that have been successfully run for years without the use of commercial fertilizers in any form. The draft has been constantly on what nature gave to the virgin soil! But who can say that these farms would not have done better if the elements taken off from them had been restored again, or that they will not in time become exhausted of their fertility if no manures produced on them are ever used? Commercial fertilizers must be good to supply deficiencies.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

The easiest, quickest and most satisfactory way is to "hack" the shell with a knife just as any one does a cooked egg when dividing it to eat, then break it open and let the contents out just as every good cook knows so well, and then fill each half of the shell with plaster mixed to the consistency of mush with water, then place the halves together, fitting them just as they came apart. The plaster soon hardens and if there are any rough edges of shell that would tempt an egg-eating hen to pick at just smear a little plaster on it and the deception is perfect.—*Indiana Farmer.*

A YOUNG duck should be killed at about ten weeks old or less, before the pin feathers start; a few days after they start it is a tedious job and the flesh is not so good.

At Birmingham, Eng., is annually held the leading poultry show of the world, a show which has led all others for 41 years. The number of pens of poultry at the last show was 2,328; eggs, 45 sets; pigeons, 1,232 pens; ducks, geese and turkeys, 126 pens. The Brahmas take the lead.

The Orange County Farmer says: When a dozen of eggs sell for as much as a pound of butter, and that is the case a good part of the time, it strikes us that a hen dairy is the most profitable of the two. It certainly costs less to produce the eggs than it does the butter. There is comfort in this thought for the poultryman.

It is related that a wealthy New Yorker, who in 1888 bought of E. Ray, of Coldwater, a pair of turkeys weighing 20 pounds each, offered him a dollar a pound for two for Christmas in 1889, which should aggregate 100 pounds. Mr. Ray arranged with a farmer to feed for heavy weights and shipped two mammoth turkeys, weighing one 50½, the other 54 pounds, and received a check for \$104.50.

M. K. Boyer, of Hammonton, N. J., the well known poultry expert, says: "There is no disputing the fact, the Plymouth Rock fowl is a delicate nature. We have kept them for years and have run them side by side to other all-purpose breeds, only to see them surpass. They are delicate as chicks and only secure a certain degree of hardiness after they attain maturity. Our experience with the Laced Wyandottes has been that they are not only hardy in every sense of the word but give much better results. They are the farmer's fowl of to-day."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT SEEDS seem to be making a good many friends wherever it has been tried.

HON. H. D. SHERMAN says Iowa has doubled her butter product in ten years. Seventy-five new creameries and 45 new cheese factories were started in that State the past year.

It is alleged the adulteration of lard with cottonseed oil and other substances has worked a loss of \$13,000,000 to \$14,000,000 to the producers of pure lard during the past year.

SEVERAL farmers who mowed green clover in their bars, report it made excellent fodder though it nearly scared them to death by its heating. The conditions were somewhat similar to those attending the putting up of ensilage.

AXTELL, the famous trotter, was fed little but cornstarch for rough fodder through nearly two winters. For colts, this class of fodder is liked by many. Old horses do not seem to thrive so well on it. With the cornstarch, feed oats and wheat bran.

A VERMONT farmer says he has practiced feeding linseed meal to calves to 20 years, using it as a main dependence after they are a month old. He boiled a quart of linseed meal in fifteen quarts of water for half an hour. His veal calves are raised on skim milk and linseed meal gruel, with a mixture of bran, rice middlings, linseed meal and cornmeal fed dry, as the digestive organs are able to begin, beginning with a very little. The milk and gruel for calves must always be warm. Cold milk kills many calves.

CONSUL-GENERAL GOLDSCHMIDT calls the attention of the authorities to the agricultural exhibition to be held at Vienna, Austria, from May to November, 1890, and suggests that it will afford a splendid opportunity for the United States to exhibit the agricultural machinery, tools and implements for which our country is justly famous, and that it will give us a chance to make a special Indian corn exhibit. He says the continental countries of Europe know practically nothing of the uses of corn, and that millions of bushels might be exported to the Continent to furnish food for people who have not enough to eat, and who would find it a cheap food if only they were educated to its use. The export demand would also be improved, furnishing an outlet for America's surplus.

MR. R. D. M. EDWARDS, at a late meeting of the South Jackson Farmers' Club, said: "I have learned not to wash sweet corn, to be used for winter fodder, stand until the frost cuts it, then cut it, put it up loosely in shocks and let it stand to cure out until the fall rains come on it, then wait for it to dry out enough to bind and draw and stack. Through the advice of those I thought ought to know, I raised mine this way this year, and am satisfied that it lost at least one-third of its feeding value. If I raise any more will use my better judgment and as soon as it is matured (last of August), cut it, let it lie in

the swath, bunch or gavel, according to the manner in which it is cut, until quite dry, then bind in small bundles—can then bind with stakes, saving much time in making bands of other material—set it up in small shocks, tying the tops, let stand a few days, then draw to the barn or stack it before the fall rains bleach it or cause it to sour, as it will more or less, if it has heavy rains on it, while it is in large loose shocks."

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers wishing the address of the Farmer changed must give us the name of the Postoffice to which the paper is now sent, as well as the one they wish to have it sent to. In writing for a change of address all that is necessary to say is: Change the address on MICHIGAN FARMER from — Postoffice to — Postoffice. Sign your name in full.



DETROIT, SATURDAY, JAN. 18, 1890.

This paper is entered at the Detroit Post-office as second class matter.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 63,055 bu., against 92,290 bu. the previous week, and 45,851 bu. for corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 25,271 bu., against 37,681 bu. the previous week, and 79,035 bu. the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 552,818 bu., against 532,693 bu. last week, and 872,281 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on Jan. 11 was 38,178,421 bu., against 33,756,004 bu. the previous week, and 37,498,541 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. This shows a decrease above the amount reported the previous week of 577,783 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 4,820,120 bu.

Wheat has been irregular and generally weak since our last report. White No. 1 has advanced 1/4c., No. 2 red declined 1c., and No. 3 red is unchanged. In futures there has been a decline in all months, and there is nothing in the outlook at present to give strength to holders. As to the cause of this condition of affairs the following from the Chicago Tribune of Thursday is pertinent:

"New York reported a good demand for cash wheat at higher prices in spite of the weakness here. The market has recently been weak as compared with most of the others in this country and averaged a downward tendency, while Liverpool has been advancing. Evidently wheat in Chicago is under the ban of short selling."

Yesterday Chicago closed 1/4c. lower than the day previous; New York was steady for spot, but lower for futures, and St. Louis reported a 3c. decline. Trading is very light for the season.

The following table exhibits the daily closing price of spot wheat in this market from December 27th to January 17th inclusive:

	No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No. 3 Red.
Dec. 27	79 1/2	81 1/2	73 1/2
28	79 1/2	81 1/2	73 1/2
29	79 1/2	81 1/2	73 1/2
30	79 1/2	81 1/2	73 1/2
31	79 1/2	81 1/2	74 1/2
Jan. 1	79 1/2	81 1/2	74 1/2
2	79 1/2	81 1/2	74 1/2
3	79 1/2	81 1/2	74 1/2
4	79 1/2	81 1/2	74 1/2
5	78	81	75
6	78	81	75
7	78	81	75
8	78	81	75
9	78	81	75
10	78	81	75
11	78	81	75
12	78	81	75
13	78	81	75
14	78	81	75
15	78	81	75
16	79	80	76
17	78	80	74
No. 2 white closed at 72 1/2c.; No. 3 white at 66 1/2c., and rejected at 60c.; No. 4 red at 67c., and rejected red at 61c.			

The following is a record of the closing prices on the various dates in futures each day during the past week:

	Jan. 2	Feb.	March	May
Saturday.....	81	81	81	81
Monday.....	81	81	81	81
Tuesday.....	80	81	82	84
Wednesday.....	80	81	81	84
Thursday.....	80	81	81	84
Friday.....	80	80	81	84

The stocks of wheat in Great Britain were lighter at the close of December than had been generally anticipated.

There is great scarcity of rye in Germany, Russia and other parts of Europe where this grain forms the staple food of working people. The Russian rye crop last year was very short, and what comes from there is of the crop of 1888. Rye in Germany is now selling at ninety-five cents per bushel, the high price being partly owing to an import duty of fifteen cents a bushel, to keep out foreign grain. This scarcity of rye can hardly fail to have its effect on the price of wheat.

The London Miller says that Russian stocks of wheat available for shipment are decreasing under the strain of recent active shipments. Total exports this season are some 2,000,000 qrs less than those of 1888. For wheat, rye, barley and oats holders in Russia seem resolved to hold for higher prices.

India seems receding from its export totals of 1887, and at present offers for new crop wheat next spring are made with much reserve.

Australia expects a very large crop of wheat this season.

English buyers appear to be paying more for wheat on passage than for cargoes to be shipped in February. It is asserted they look for lower prices than.

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe:

	Bushels
Visible supply.....	38,971,648
On passage for United Kingdom.....	17,144,000
On passage for Continent of Europe.....	5,332,000
Total bushels Dec. 22, 1889.....	54,347,648
Total previous week.....	53,514,709
Total two weeks ago.....	53,514,709
Total Dec. 22, 1888.....	61,293,437

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending Jan. 4 were 29,360 bu. less than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks end-

ing Dec. 21 the receipts are estimated to have been 7,660,160 bu. more than the consumption. The receipts show an increase for those eight weeks of 4,622,150 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1888.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending Jan. 4, 1889, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 600,000 bu., of which 300,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 300,000 bu. for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 560,000 bu., of which 440,000 went to the United Kingdom, and 120,000 to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to Jan. 4, aggregate 21,660,000 bu., of which 15,220,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 6,440,000 bu. to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1888 the shipments were 29,640,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India Dec. 24 was estimated at 3,244,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 18,165,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Friday was quiet, with fair demand. Quotations for American wheat were as follows: No. 2 winter, 7s. 0d. per cental; No. 2 spring, 7s. 5d.; California No. 1, 7s. 4 1/4d.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 40,745 bu. against 49,558 bu. the previous week, and 34,120 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 23,121 bu. against 60,622 bu. the previous week, and 90,487 bu. for the corresponding week in 1888. The visible supply of corn in the country on Jan. 11th amounted to 10,883,695 bu., against 9,288,352 bu. the previous week, and 11,842,242 bu. at the same date in 1889. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 1,544,343 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 57,368 bu. against 54,978 last week, and 46,113 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. Corn is very quiet in this market, with values lower than a week ago. No. 2 sold yesterday at 29 1/2c. per bu. for spot, and 30c. was bid for February delivery. No. 3 spot sold at 28 1/2c. and No. 4 at 27 1/2c. per bu. While the visible supply is increasing stocks held here are light, and receipts are not large. At the west, however, corn is weak owing to large amounts "in sight," and the increasing receipts. With the present dry frosty weather there will be more corn in shape for shipment, and if it continues we look for increased receipts at western points. At Chicago corn yesterday closed rather firmer, the estimated receipts for to-day being smaller. Quotations there are as follows: No. 2 spot, 28 1/2c.; No. 3, 27 1/2c.; No. 3 yellow, 27 1/2c.; No. 2 white, 27 1/2c. In future No. 2 for January sold at 25 1/2c.; for February at 29 1/2c.; for March at 30 1/2c., and for May at 31 1/2c. at 31 1/2c.

At Liverpool corn was reported in fair demand and steady, with No. 2 selling at 43. 3d. Futures were steady with January at 4s. 0d., February at 3s. 11d., and March at 3s. 10d. per cental.

OATS.

The receipts at Sand Beach, in a private note gives some of the experiences of the past season: "Farmers have little or no stock for sale. What hay we raised there is no market for. Grain was a failure this year—folks say the worst ever known—and yet prices are very low. The farm I am on is very level land, with a black mould soil—rich when the water is off. We have put in two miles of drain tile the past season, and intend putting in as much more next. Have only been here a couple of years. New settlers have had a poor season indeed."

State factory, full cream fancy, Sept. make, State brand, colored. 10 1/2c.

State factory, full cream, fancy, Sept. make, State brand, colored. 10 1/2c.

State factory, full cream, fancy, Oct. make, State brand, colored. 10 1/2c.

State factory, full cream, fancy, Oct. make, State brand, colored. 10 1/2c.

State factory, full cream, common, Oct. make, State brand, colored. 10 1/2c.

State factory, skins prime, small. 9 1/2c.

State factory, skins prime, large. 9 1/2c.

State factory, full skins. 9 1/2c.

Ohio fall, August make. 9 1/2c.

Pennsylvania skins. 10 1/2c.

The exports of corn from New York since May 1 (the beginning of the trade year) compare as follows:

Exports.

For week ending Jan. 13..... 90,126

Same week 1888..... 87,175

Since May 1, 1889..... 66,877,823

Same time last year..... 63,850,925

The Michigan Crop Report, Jan. 1, 1890.

Some Very Interesting Farm Statistics.

For this report returns have been received from 727 correspondents, representing 578 townships. Four hundred and ninety-six of these reports are from 363 townships in the southern four tiers of counties, and 128 reports are from 116 townships in the central counties.

The month of December was remarkable for high temperature and light rains. The average temperature in the southern four tiers of counties was 37.63° F., or about ten degrees above the normal. The average day temperature was 44.4° F., and the average night temperature 30.8° F. The mean daily temperature in the southern and central counties was above the freezing point on every day of the month except the 1st, 33th and 31st.

The rainfall averaged in the southern counties 2.66 inches, which is one-fourth of an inch above the normal. It rained more or less generally throughout this section of the State on all except five days of the month, viz., the 1st, 12th, 27th and 31st. The ground has been entirely bare since the snow that fell November 26-27 melted off.

Correspondents, with hardly an exception, report that wheat did not suffer injury from any cause during December; on the contrary it made some growth. It now looks better than one month ago, but has not reached full average condition.

A good deal of fall plowing has been done during the month.

Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the months of December at 346 elevators and mills. Of these 276 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is 80 percent, and 50 are in the fifth and sixth tiers of counties; which is 12 percent. The 276 are in the southern tier, which is 80 percent, and 50 are in the fifth and sixth tiers of counties; which is 12 percent.

The Aspinwall Manufacturing Co., of Three Rivers, Mich., who manufacture the Aspinwall Potato Planter, have issued a handsome catalogue in which they have fully described their merits and the advantages of their machine, and also the endorsements of many prominent farmers. They have added a fertilizer attachment, and by a simple arrangement the potato planter can be converted into a corn planter. If you are interested in the growing of corn or potatoes, drop a postal card to the company and they will send you a catalog.

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Jan. 18, 1890.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A partner with about \$5,000 to invest in a well established ranch in Nebraska.

E. M. MICHIGAN FARMER Office.

Situation Wanted

on a stock farm, by a married man, without children. Has had long experience in handling cattle and horses. Address G. L., care of MICHIGAN FARMER, 111-12 Detroit, Mich.

WANTED.

Percheron stallion—imported or home bred. Low down with lots of bone and action; color black; weight, 19 to 20 hundred. Would also buy a few good mares. Stock raised by farriers preferred.

H. H. CHILDS,
Rockford, Mich.

Hickory Grove Herd of Poland-Chinas.

YOUNG STOCK for SALE
OF BOTH SEXES.

Pairs not skin can be furnished. Also some choice young sows for sale, bred to fatten in April. Stock all from the most popular families, and prices very reasonable. Address A. A. WOOD,
SALINE, MICH.

05-12 A Choice Registered

Black Percheron Stallion

For sale at reasonable price. Coming three years old, with style action and quality. A thoroughbred stallion, and about 1,600 lbs. Skin and dam both prize winners and owned by us. Also a very fine coach style, grade Percheron stallion, and young stock of both. Address A. A. Wood, Saline, Mich. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

PARSONS & BALDWIN,
Waterslief, Mich.

Auction Sale
—OF—

IMPORTED STALLIONS.

Ten Clydesdales, one Shire, one English Hackney.

Will be held in the VILLAGE OF BRUCEFIELD,
Huron County, Ontario, on

Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1890.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp.

An opportunity rarely offered to secure such high class stock at the prices and terms I am prepared to offer. Send for pamphlet giving full particulars.

PERCHERON
HORSES
AT BARGAINS!

We mean exactly what we say. We have 10 Head Imported and Pure Breeding Stallions and Mares, 6 French Coach Stallions, 26 Head of Grade Stallions and Mares, 20 Shetland and Exmoor Ponies, and 27 Head Registered Holstein Cattle, must be disposed of during this season. Many other choice animals always on hand. If you think of buying write us describing what you want) for our Catalogue and Prices, and we will convince you that it will pay you well to buy of us.

ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM. SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOR SALE CHEAP.



A grand lot of YOUNG CLYDESDALE STALLIONS coming three and four years old, will be sold at

LOW PRICES AND ON EASY TERMS, to make room for new crop. These horses were all bred by me, go by such imported sires as

Young Wellington (1864) and Sir Arthur Ingram (1817)

and all out of Registered Imported Mares.

Having been bred in Michigan they are all acclimated and ready for immediate service.

JAMES M. TURNER,
Springdale Farm, Lansing, Mich.

TO PREPARE FOR A CHANGE IN MY BUSINESS!

I will offer my entire stock of 200 CLEVELAND BAY and SHIRE STALLIONS,

Three and five years old, and 50 pure bred mares, sound, vigorous and fully acclimated,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

150 DEEP MILKING HOLSTEIN - FRIESIANS,

At Correspondingly Low Prices.

Must Be Sold During the NEXT THREE MONTHS.

An opportunity rarely offered to secure such high class stock at the prices and terms I am prepared to offer. Send for pamphlet giving full particulars.

GEO. E. BROWN, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

GALBRAITH BROTHERS' HORSES



At the recent American Horse Show in Chicago were awarded no fewer than THIRTEEN PRIZES, six of which were FIRSTS, being more than gained by any of our competitors. This was simply a repetition of previous years.

Two Hundred Stallions

now on hand, coming rising by all odds the sturdiest and finest collection of British First Horses in America.

Clydesdales and English Shires especially. A few very choice Suffolk Punch and Cleveland Bay Stallions also on hand.

Remember that early buyers have the best selection. Address or call on

GALBRAITH BROTHERS, Janesville, Wis.

EUREKA PLACE STOCK FARM!

GREENVILLE, MONTGOMERY CO., MICH.

J. S. & W. G. CROSBY, PROPRIETORS.

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF—

Clydesdale, Shire and Cleveland Bay Horses,
AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Also Breeder of

Shorthorn Cattle and Poland-China Hogs.

Forty choice Shropshire Ram Lambs, 12 Imported Rams, and Imported and Home-Bred Ewes for sale. Four Imported Shire Stallions, two Imported Clydesdales and one Imported Cleveland Bay for sale. All registered in both English and American Stud Books.

SHORTHORNS.

A number of yearlings and bull calves for sale. Also stock Bull's Oxford 4436. Prompt attention given correspondence.

For SALE, CHEAP,
ELM GROVE BREEDING FARM.

One and one-half miles east of the City of Flint.

This farm, formerly occupied by Thos. Foster, contains 100 acres, is in the highest state of cultivation, having always been used as a stock farm; it is well tile drained and well fenced. The buildings are large and ample and in good repair.

WM. W. CRAPO, Proprietor.

For price and further particulars apply to Dr. Jas. C. Willson, of John W. Foote, Flint, Mich.

WILLIAM H. ELLIOTT,
Detroit, Mich.

111-21 OAKLAWN FARM
4435 REGISTERED PERCHERON

FRENCH CATTLE HORSES,
Imported and Bred.

340 IMPORTED
and Bred in 1889.

Being 100 more than ever imported and bred in the United States or in America.

First choice of all leading studs of the Percheron, Friesian, and Shorthorn breeds.

Address for 300-page catalogue, free.

M. W. DUNHAM, WAYNE, ILLINOIS.

Thirty-five miles west of Chicago, on C. N. & W. R.R., between Turner Junction and Elgin.

FOR SALE.
TEN CHOICE REGISTERED
HOLSTEIN COWS.

Will sell cheap for cash or approved paper.

Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

E. M. LEWIS,
Raisinville, Mich.

FARM for SALE.

A beautiful farm of 300 acres and no waste land. Five miles from Grand Ledge; one and one-half miles from Wacouta. Good house, horse barn; two grain barns; sheep barn and other buildings. Land in good condition. The soil is gravelly loam. It is watered by wells, spring and Looking Glass River, on the south side of the farm. All improved but about 20 acres of land still in prairie. The farm is in Clinton County for stock or grain. This farm will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Perfect title. Call on or address.

T. S. SHUART,
Wacouta, Clinton, Mich.

C. M. THORNTON, Northville, Mich., live stock and general auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the country at reasonable rates. Good references.

J. F. SADLER, St. Louis, Mo.

W. A. KIRKHAM, Buffalo, N. Y.

J. F. SADLER & CO.,
LIVE-STOCK COMMISSION.
New York Central Stock Yards.

FOR POULTRY!
PEKINS. Made from Blue Bone. MEPEA'S. About the size of Cornish. White or black. Weight, 1 lb. 12 oz. to 2 lbs. 12 oz. Write for prices. Delivered at your railway station.

E. S. FITCH, Bay City, Mich.

C. F. MOORE,
ST. CLAIR, MICH.

Bates and Bates Topped
SHORTHORNS!

Represented by the following families:

Duchess, Barrington, Tea Ross,
Kirklevington, Victoria Duchess, Place,
Crags, Young Mary, Moss Rose,
Constance, and other high bred sorts. At the head of the herd being the Duke bull.

GRAND DUKE OF AIRDRIE 62933.

Young stock of both sexes for sale.

FOR SALE,
SHORTHORN BULLS.

Sired by Lord Kirklevington of Erie 4498, 15 to 18 months old. These are fine individuals and will be sold cheap.

JOHN P. SANBORN,
Port Huron, Mich.

FOR SALE.

Registered Jersey Bull, two years old.

Bismarck of Marshall 19216, sire Caton's Landseer 10518; dam Highland Girl 19592. A bargain. Address

E. J. KIRBY,
MARSHALL, Mich.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

Sired by Grand Duke of AIRDRIE 62933, and Lord Kirklevington 19216, out of Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Elizabeth, Peri Duchess and Rose of Sharon cows. Also a few cows and heifers. Reliable catalogues always on hand for distribution. Call and see them or write for particulars.

W.M. STEELE,
IONIA, MICH.

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale

A Good Lot to Select From and of Various Families

Choice bred young Shorthorn Bulls, of several families and different ages, for sale at reasonable prices. Catalogue on application. Call and see them or write for particulars.

W.M. STEELE,
IONIA, MICH.

Poiled Aberdeen-Angus.

L. ELIE FRANCIS, Oakwood, Oakland Co., breeder of Poland-China swine. The most fashionable strains. Correspondence solicited.

T. H. BURRIS, Artesia, Aransas Co., breeder of Poland-China swine. Correspondence invited.

W. H. KELLEY, Greenly, Mich., breeder of Poland-China swine. Correspondence invited.

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Poetry.

ACROSS THE WHEAT.

You ask me for the sweetest sound mine ears have ever heard!
A sweeter than the ripplesplash or trilling of a bird,
Than tapping of the rain-drops upon the roof at night;
Then the sighing of the pine-trees on yonder mountain height;
And I tell you, these are tender, yet never quite so sweet
As the murmur and the cadence of the wind across the wheat.
Have you watched the golden billows in a sunlit sea of grain,
Yet yet the ripples bound the sheaves, to fill the creasing wain?
Have you thought the snow and tempest and the bitter wintry cold
Were but the guardian angels, the next year's bread to hold.
A precious thing, unharmed by all the turmoil of the sky,
Just waiting, growing silently, until the sun went by?
Oh! have you lifted up your heart to Him who loves us all,
And listened, through the angel-songs, if but a sparrow fell,
And then, thinking of His hand, what symphony so sweet
As the music in the long refrain, the wind across the wheat?

THE WAITING.

I wait and watch; before my eyes
I think the night grows thin and gray,
I wait and watch the eastern skies
To see the golden spea's uprise
Beneath the orb of man.

Like one whose limbs are bound in trace,
I hear the goss sounds swell and grow,
And see, across the twilight glances,
Troop after troop, in swift advance,
The shining ones with plumes of snow!

I know the grand of their feet,
I know what mighty work is theirs;
I can but lift up hand, unmeet
The threshing floors of God to beat,
And speed them with unworthy prayers.

I will not dream in vain despair,
The steps of progress wait for me,
The puny average of a half
The planet's impulse well may spare;
A drop of dew the tided sea.

The less, if less there be, is mine,
And yet not mine if understand;
For e'er shall grasp and one resign,
One drink life's e're and one its wine,
And God shall make the balance good.

O power to do! Oh, baffled will!

Oh, prayer and action! ye are one.

Who may not strive may yet fulfill

The task of task of standing still.

And good but wished, with God is done.

—John G. Whittier.

Miscellaneous.

MISS SHORT'S STRATEGEM.

Lady Bagshot often remarked of herself that she never formed a hasty friendship. Her sudden intimacy with Evangeline S. Short may, therefore, be taken as the exception which proves the rule. The acquaintance between these two ladies was highly beneficial to both of them; for Miss Short got by Lady Bagshot's means an introduction to the very cream and flower of London's society, and Lady Bagshot had the pleasure of chaperoning a young lady who was very good-looking and vivacious, and was reported to be enormously rich, and this difficult and delicate duty was intensely agreeable to her ladyship.

Miss Short was, in fact, so very attractive that Lady Bagshot's own importance in society was immensely increased. Heiresses are run after in these days, and Lady Bagshot's drawing room—where the furniture was rather dingy and tarnished—could now be filled whenever she pleased with the choicest specimens of our gilded youth. This was highly agreeable to her ladyship, who used mentally to run over a list of distinguished names with the greatest satisfaction.

There were the men whose acquaintance with Miss Short had deepened into an admiration propitious of serious consequences. First, there was Sir Englefield Green, a prominent member of the Four-in-Hand club, and the best dressed man in London. Nobody could be run after more than he was, and yet he found time to accept all Lady Bagshot's invitations. Again, there was the Marquis of Hammersmith, who had recently succeeded to the title, and who was the possessor of the famous Hammersmith diamonds. There were a great many others. Miss Short was the success of the season, and Lady Bagshot was not a little proud of it, and her satisfaction reached its highest pitch when she had to chaperone her fair charge at a certain garden party, where the fair guest was distinguished by the special regard of a Personage.

"I suppose," she reflected, "it's partly because she is an American. For I don't think I ever saw so many nice looking girls as there are this season."

Lady Bagshot had made Miss Short's acquaintance in this way. There had been in the early part of the spring a party of American ladies staying at the Hotel Cosmopolitan, and one of them had a letter of introduction. On her second visit she brought with her two other members of the party, one of whom she introduced as Miss Evangeline S. Short, of Gettysburgville.

"Gettysburgville is one of our Western cities," said the young lady from Boston, and this, on further acquaintance, developed into an affectionate admiration.

"She is extremely nice," her ladyship re-

marked to the baronet, her husband; "very good looking, and then she dresses well. And she is so unsophisticated, so unconventional. I am really very fond of her, indeed."

Then came a day near the end of April when Miss Short came to say good-by.

"I am very much obliged to you, Lady Bagshot," said the girl. "I'm real sorry that I've got to go. I suppose you're not likely to be in the States?"

Lady Bagshot expressed the greatest dismay at this news.

"You are going away," she said, "just when the season is about to begin. It is quite ridiculous. You really ought to stop—you must stop—till I leave at least."

"Well," replied the young lady, "I guess I'd as soon stay. But I don't see how I can."

The rest of our party is going to Italy to look at pictures. Going to study the early Italian masters, I'll leave. I guess I don't want to study much. I want to have a good time, and not to go fooling around a lot of galleries."

"Then why do you go?" asked her ladyship.

"I'm not going," Evangeline replied.

"I've seen many pictures in London as I want to see. I don't feel like pictures every day. I'm going back to the States. Maybe I'll come over again in the fall."

"But then the season will be over," said Lady Bagshot, her voice mounting almost to a scream. "London will be empty; there won't be a soul in town."

"Is that so?" replied Miss Short. "Well, I'm real sorry. But I suppose I can't stop over here by myself, not even with a maid. They don't do that sort of thing in this country, I'm told. I might ask mamma to come out, and maybe she would. But she doesn't often care to voyage much."

Lady Bagshot took a great resolution.

"Stop with me," she said. "Why shouldn't you? I shall be delighted to have you; and there's lots of room in the house."

Miss Short jumped up and kissed Lady Bagshot on both cheeks.

"This is so kind of you, Lady Bagshot," she said. "I'd just love to stop, but—I might be in your way, you know."

Lady Bagshot protested vehemently against this supposition.

"Well, then, said the fair Evangeline, "I guess I'll stop. I'm just dying to see a London season, that's the fact. And I don't think I'll want much room: I've only four trucks."

Now it was Lady Bagshot's turn to administer a salute to her young friend. She did so with the appropriate enthusiasm, and then begged her to commence her stay at once.

"I'll come to-morrow," Evangeline said simply. "I'll just cable over to mamma and tell her what I'm going to do. I've taken my berth in the Tuscany, but I suppose I can let that slide."

And so it happened that Miss Short came to live with Lady Bagshot, and under her protection make her debut on the stage of money in oil."

Miss Short did not reply, and after some cogitation Sir Englefield continued:

"You see, Miss Short, if you had been in business here you wouldn't have been so charming as you are. You would have dropped your hat and talked about your man!"

"I did not notice those peculiarities in Miss Phipps," the young lady replied, with an entire change from her usual manner.

Lady Bagshot rose and reflected, as she walked home with her young friend, that she had managed a difficult point with the greatest dexterity. For Sir Englefield was after this more attentive than ever to Miss Short, as if to show that the oil of her deceased parent did not in the least diminish the admiration which her charms had excited in his bosom.

During the first day or two of her stay Lady Bagshot asked herself with a little uneasiness whether she had not been a little rash in taking up a girl of whom she really knew so little, but these misgivings did not last long. She never doubted that Miss Short was very rich, and that was a great thing. And then she liked her, which was perhaps nearly as much.

One morning, however, during the early days of Miss Short's residence, her ladyship did undergo a certain amount of alarm.

About 11 o'clock it occurred to her that she hadn't seen her young charge for some time, and was told that Miss Short had gone out.

"With Sir Henry?" she inquired, in the tone of one who was sure of the answer.

"No, my lady," replied the footman who had given the information; "Miss Short went out alone. It was more than an hour ago," he added, solemnly.

Lady Bagshot's dismay didn't last very long, for just as she was sending the tidings to her husband at his club, Evangeline drove up in a hansom, bright and beaming.

"Well, you see," she said, in explanation,

"I wanted some candy, and I thought there must be a candy store on Oxford street. I went along three or four blocks, and then I concluded to take a hansom. The man didn't seem rightly to understand what it was I wanted, but at last I got it fixed, and took me to a store where I got the most elegant candy I've had since I left the States. Then I thought I'd go to the bank down town, you know—that's why I've been so long."

Lady Bagshot tore up the letter she had written, and then gently admonished her friend.

"We can always send out for anything you may want, and I'm sure Sir Henry will be able to manage your money matters for you. I would if I could, but I don't understand these things."

"Oh, that's simple enough," Evangeline replied. "You just write out a slip of paper and put down as much money as you want, and then you write your name on the back, and they give you the money. Business is very easy when you come to do it. Only you ought always to go to the bank yourself, because when they send you the money by post they cut the notes in two, and then sometimes I get the wrong halves."

Miss Short took out her pocketbook, which her visit to the bank had filled with notes. Then an idea seemed to strike her.

"I know," she said, "you are just real mad with me because I have been round the city by myself. I am sorry I didn't think. If I am going to do anything wrong tell me right away. I can't keep track of what one may do and what one mayn't but I'll do everything just as you tell me."

Lady Bagshot kissed her friend in enthusiastic fervor, and promised the easiest and gentlest of guidance.

"Girls have a great deal more liberty than we have to have," she said, "and I don't see that they are the worst for it."

The next few days were very delightful to both ladies, for Evangeline, after a prolonged inspection of the contents of the four trucks, decided that new dresses would be necessary; and, though Lady Bagshot did not see the necessity so plainly as her young friend, she carefully abstained from offering any opposition.

Her own relations with her dressmaker were just at that time (owing to Sir Henry's meanness) a little strained, and she was very pleased to be able to introduce a customer who ordered freely, was indifferent

to prices, and shared the transatlantic partiality for paying cash. And then the consulting, the choosing, the fitting, the taking in and the letting out, the refitting and the trying on—all these are pleasures too subtle and "too sweet for words," and not even to be dimly apprehended by that half of humanity which is prosaically clad by tailors.

I do not propose to give an account of Miss Short's triumphs in society—equipped for conquest, she conquered. Girls who were envious of her good looks couldn't help admiring her frocks, and though she neither whistled nor played the banjo, she was still a striking social success, and got almost as much attention as the Manganese monarch himself.

"That may be a very serious piece of news for our young friend," said Sir Henry, gravely.

"Her money comes chiefly from real estate," said Lady Bagshot; "she told me so once. Real estate means houses, doesn't it? And if Gettysburgville is all blown down

to absolute want."

"Sir Englefield is a parvenu," interrupted Lady Bagshot. "His grandfather was something or other; Sir Henry will tell you."

"Perhaps I ought to say," said the young lady, "that he wrote afterward to make it up, but I declined with thanks."

"But the marquis, my dear, did you tell him, too?"

"No, I didn't," said the girl, slowly. "I don't care for the marquis. You know, Lady Bagshot, isn't what I expected to find it, when I read novels in our garden at Leytonstone. It is not nearly so interesting. The men are conceited and stupid, oh, so stupid! And they don't seem to know anything. I thought I hadn't learned much in Miss Bailey's academy at Woodford; but these men, oh dear! So I have made up my mind what to do. I will go over to America and bring mamma back to England. And then we will live at Leytonstone just as we did before, except that perhaps you and Sir Henry will come down and see us sometimes when you can. Promise me this, Lady Bagshot, for I like you very much, indeed, and that sort of thing, don't you know?"

"Miss Short's career can be traced by the curious in the columns of the society papers, and details of her dresses can be gathered from a morning paper which devotes a good deal of its space to millinery and kindred subjects."

"Gettysburgville Takes the Cake!" is the heading of the paragraph which describes Evangeline's attire at a very distinguished garden party I have alluded to.

And through all these splendors Miss Short bore herself with a tact and dexterity which won the enthusiastic approbation of her chaperon. And even if she was sometimes little ungrateful in her talk, this very indiscretion seemed to have its purpose.

For example, one Sunday she and Lady Bagshot were sitting for a little while in the park, and Sir Englefield Green had come and secured the next chair. A young lady passed and bowed slightly to Miss Short, who returned to the room where Evangeline was writing.

"Lady Bagshot," said the young lady with a smile, "I won't break the news to her, but I'm afraid you must lose your good deal of tact and dexterity with her."

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Jan. 18, 1890.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

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A SLIGHT FROST.

CHICAGO'S NIGHT COOKS.

Peripatetic Restaurants Which Do a Good Business from Ten P. M. Until Dawn—A Pretty Fair Lunch or Five Cents—Walking Cafes.

Acting on the facts given him, a Chicago News reporter selected Detective Morgan Thomas, of the Harrison street station, and at eleven o'clock started out to explore this paradise of intrepid cooks and restaurants on wheels. At the hour when the West and North sides were silent in sleep the levee was a lively scene. The usual throng of painted women, white and black, armed with hand-painted shirts-fronts, and dance-house neckties, were to be seen.

"There comes one of the cafes," said Thomas.

Arrived on the corner of Polk street and Fourth avenue appeared a swarthy little man. He carried a small folding table beneath one arm, and in the other hand he held what looked like a hotel commissary boiler. It was made of copper and it shone like a full moon. He cried in a singing voice: "Hash and vienens, gutt wurst."

"This is the most common," said the detective. "See, he sells hash, bread and Frankfort sausage, red-hot."

"Will do shentlemen has some red-hots and brot?" asked the cook, as he placed his copper kettle on the curb. In a twinkling the table was set up. His wares were good. Hot, home-made hash, with good bread and butter, made excellent sandwiches for a hungry rounder or policeman. The red-hots were generally cut into two longitudinally and smothered in mustard. The merchant willingly told how he made his living.

"When I was in Paree," said Patrolman Ash, "I saw a man used instead of a locomotive on one of the railroads. It would be coupled to a train and would pull it along at a good, fair speed. Of course, he didn't make the time that an engine would make, but if my memory serves me right, he made about fifteen miles an hour. I had quite a talk with the superintendent of the road, and he was much pleased with the experiment. He said the company would very likely use men to haul its trains exclusively. It was much cheaper, and the danger from collision was not great. This would make up for the lack of speed. The expense of shoeing and feeding the man was considerable, but still he was cheap, as compared with the average locomotive."

"A funny thing happened on the road a few days before I left. The man-on-the-line drank too much wine, and in staggering from one side of the track to the other kept derailing the cars, and the entire traffic of the road was delayed for several hours, or until the engine got sober enough to go ahead. A scheme like this would be a good thing for this country, I think."

"In 1850 I was in San Francisco," chipped in Patrolman Jim Pope. "The gold fever was raging, and every one had exalted ideas of the wealth that was to be found in the earth. I was much younger than I am now—though you would hardly think it to look at me—and, like every one else, I went to the mountains to dig gold. I had a peculiarly-formed pick-axe which I used with great success. In the point of the pick-axe was placed a dynamite cartridge, and every time I would sink the pick six inches into the rock, the cartridge would explode, thus blasting out the stone and saving a great deal of extra work. I had been picking away for about two months on top of a mountain and had made quite a hole. The yield was pretty fair, and I had about \$18,000 in gold nuggets laid away. One day I went down into my mine and was working away like a good fellow. Suddenly the stone floor slowly raised for a distance of two feet. I yelled to my partner to haul me up, for I didn't know what was coming. 'Don't be alarmed, friend,' said a voice under the stone. 'I'll be out in a minute and then I'll talk to you.' Sure enough he popped up and a man slowly drew him self through the aperture.

"Did you say howdy?" said the detective, as the gay fellow picked up his pipe and departed shouting his weird sing-song cry.

The waffle man was also encountered, but merchants of his kind are too numerous in the daytime to merit much comment. A little farther on the popcorn man held forth his little court, gasoline torch and supply of buttered snowflakes done up pretty paper bags.

During the warm autumn evenings every good nook sheltered a nocturnal sweetcorn cook. He gives you a big, fresh-boiled ear of corn with plenty of butter, such as it is, and seasoning for a nickel.

It was not until the negro quarters were reached that the night cook was seen in all his glory, with his Little movable stall, where he displays appetizing roasted tidbits of chicken, possum, corn and sweet potatoes. Who could resist stopping to see the white-clad fellows who assume grotesque shapes flitting about their ovens in the darkness, now and then crying: "Come on, brethren, an' partake ob de feast. Choctaw cets hab. All yoh wants for this country is a sign."

A great many well-dressed white men stopped to get a lunch of chicken or sweet potatoes. These cooks are patronized by the wealthy, and every one has had a taste of their food.

"Those fellows just making meal of chicken legs, toast and sweet-potato sandwiches are actors," said the officer.

These lunches save them time and money. On their way to them they take a bite and satisfy the inner man with choice dainties at a small cost."

Mrs. Wheeler spoke.

The guard house there was

nothing but the bare floor of earth and two dry-goods boxes standing against a wall; no chair, no bed.

That night one of the guards entered

the guard house with a piece of corn bread and a tin cup of water for her supper.

The guard stopped.

He then retired and locked the door upon her again. Later on in the night she heard a voice at the aperture say: "Move the small box?" She moved the box and discovered an aperture, which proved to be a tunnel. Through this tunnel she worked her way on hands and knees for about one-fourth of a mile, when she emerged from its mouth and found a man and two saddled horses standing there.

Mrs. Wheeler mounted one horse, and the man, who was disguised, the other.

For six miles they rode on in darkness without speaking, but at the end of that time the man spoke and said: "You are now safe in the Union lines; ride on," and the man disappeared in the darkness like a shadow.

Mrs. Wheeler rode on until she came across a picket, who took her to General Heintzelman's headquarters.

Some time ago, while taking a little outing at Anderson's, on the McKenzie river, Mrs. Wheeler and her preserver met and recognized each other after a lapse of twenty-six years. Her preserver's name is well known—Dr. B. F. Russell, now postmaster at Thurston. "These lunches save them time and money. On their way to them they take a bite and satisfy the inner man with choice dainties at a small cost."

The worm turned.

An Incident Which Happened in the Palmyra Days of Cheyenne.

Any one who knew Cheyenne when it was the terminus of the Union Pacific railroad will admit that it was a hard town, says the New York Sun. There was more cutting and shooting there in a given time than any other Western town could ever boast, and no doubt most of the blood-letting was a good thing for the community.

In the palmy days of the town I had a business there, and next to me was a Jew clothier. He came on fresh from New York, knowing nothing of Western ways, and he hadn't got his goods in before he was half scared to death. But the things he brought us some millions beyond the amount of his capital.

"The Ploughboy's estimated 101,900,000. As things now stand the best that can be hoped for in the census of 1890 is something over 66,500,000, and in that of 1900 about 88,500,000. Most estimates since 1880 have placed the figures considerably below these."

General M. C. Meigs excited considerable interest some time ago by publishing some estimates of future population in this country. He placed the population in 1900 at 1,906,357,000, rather more than most estimates of the whole present population of the earth. His estimate of the negro population was nearly 60,000,000. This would give a population of 823 to the square mile.

Prof. S. L. Loomis ridiculed the estimates of General Meigs, but admitted that the increase from birth alone would give an additional 100,000,000 persons.

"The Ploughboy's estimate of 101,900,000 is based on the assumption that the negro population will increase at the rate of one-half per cent. per annum, and that the white population will increase at the rate of one-half per cent. per annum."

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The Ploughboy's estimate of 101,900,000 is based on the assumption that the negro population will increase at the rate

MICHIGAN MERINO SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

HANNIBAL, Mich., Dec. 26, 1889.
Notice is hereby given that upon recommendation of Executive Board, the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' Association authorizes the publishing in pamphlet form, the lambs recorded that do not appear in 1st or 2d Vol's, and the new flocks that have been accepted or that may be accepted prior to April 1, 1890.

That a charge of five cents per line be paid by stock owners to defray the expense of such publication. Each member in the publication to receive a copy of the pamphlet free.

They further recommend that an edition large enough be printed that 400 copies may be kept on hand, unbound, to be bound at a later date, with sheep and lambs recorded thereto.

In substance, this is the beginning of Vol. 3. It is left optional with members to have flocks published with full pedigree of each sheep, as in Vol. 2, or with simple sire and dam given, as in Vol. 1. The two forms of record are here given, the first full pedigree, the second, form of record:

W Ball 407, reared 1885, bred by W & E N Ball; sif. F & L E Moore; dam T 8; Son 407 (W & E N Ball & Son 218); dam T 8; Son 299 (W & E N Ball & Son 14); dam T 8 & Son 72 by Gen Fremont 297.

PRODUCES 187.

Breeds—229 (W & E N Ball & Son 407); 299 (W & E N Ball & Son 218); 294 (W & E N Ball & Son 72); 309 (W & E N Ball & Son 14); 306 (W & E N Ball & Son 297); 329 (W & E N Ball & Son 297); 330 (W & E N Ball & Son 297); 331 (W & E N Ball & Son 297); 332 (W & E N Ball & Son 297); 333 (W & E N Ball & Son 297); 334 (W & E N Ball & Son 297).

Blanks will be furnished for the first form of record, upon application to the Secretary.

One line of blank is to represent one line of printed page and five cents per line is to accompany the blanks when returned to the Secretary.

Those who wish record in old form will, after the work is ready for print, forward the amount required to cover expense to the Secretary, when not paid by him of the expense.

The lambs belonging to flocks recorded in Vol. 2 in new form of record, will require one line for each lamb so recorded. Example:

■ Produce Label E N Bissell.

PRODUCES 188.

Rams—229 (W & E N Ball & Son 407); 299 (W & E N Ball & Son 218); 294 (W & E N Ball & Son 72); 309 (W & E N Ball & Son 14); 306 (W & E N Ball & Son 297); 329 (W & E N Ball & Son 297); 330 (W & E N Ball & Son 297); 331 (W & E N Ball & Son 297); 332 (W & E N Ball & Son 297); 333 (W & E N Ball & Son 297); 334 (W & E N Ball & Son 297).

WHEAT—Market dull, with No. 2 white only grade not lower than a week ago. Future in red grades are also lower. Quotations in this market yesterday were as follows: No. 1 white, \$75/cwt.; No. 2 white, \$7/cwt.; No. 3 white, \$6/cwt.; No. 2 red, \$8/cwt.; No. 3 red, 74/cwt.; No. 4 red, 67/cwt.; rejected red, 6/cwt. Closing prices on futures were as follows: No. 2 red, February, \$8/cwt.; March, \$8/cwt.; May, 85/cwt.

CORN—More active. No. 2 spot quoted at \$29/cwt.; No. 2 bushel, \$3.20/cwt.; No. 3, 27/cwt.; No. 4, 25/cwt. In futures, No. 2 for February had 300/cwt.

OATS—Flamer, No. 2 white, 36/cwt.; light mixed, 32/cwt.; No. 3 mixed, 24/cwt.

BARLEY—Market very dull, quoted at a range of 60/cwt. per cental for fair to choice samples.

SHEEP—Winter bran quoted at \$10 00/cwt. 50; middlings, \$10 00/cwt. 50.

BUTTER—Dairy is quoted at 16 1/2c per choicer, at 16 1/2c per choicer for ordinary to good. Creamery quiet at 16 1/2c per choicer.

CHEESE—Unchanged. Michigan full creams held at 11 1/4c per lb., and New York at same figures.

KIDGELS—the market is lower at 15 1/2c per lb. Receipts of fresh large stocks heavy and accumulating.

BONEY—Quoted at 18 1/4c per cwt. Extract and cattle? Also what is good for worms in horses? My colts are troubled with these, have noticed them where colts were but two or three months old. Please answer and oblige.

SUBSCRIBER.

BEANS—Quoted at \$1 55 per bu. for city picked mediums. New unpicked sell at \$1 01 25 per bu. These prices are for car lots. Market very dull.

SALT—Michigan, 70c per bbl. in car lots, or 75c in 10 bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80/cwt. 10 per bbl.; Ashton quarter sacks, 75c.

HIDES—Green city, 35c per lb.; country, 4c per lb.; tan, 25c per lb.

BAY—Est timothy in car lots, \$1 50/cwt.; in small lots, \$1 50/cwt.; clover, in car lots, \$9 in small lots, \$11; straw, in car lots, \$25 50/cwt.; in small lots, \$28 50/cwt.

FEED—Winter bran quoted at \$10 00/cwt. 50; middlings, \$10 00/cwt. 50.

SPROUTS—Dairy is quoted at 16 1/2c per choicer for ordinary to good. Creamery quiet at 16 1/2c per choicer.

HONEY—Quoted at 18 1/4c per cwt. Extract and cattle? Also what is good for worms in horses? My colts are troubled with these, have noticed them where colts were but two or three months old. Please answer and oblige.

SUBSCRIBER.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Lemons, Messinas, \$2 box, \$75 50/cwt.; oranges, Florida, \$3 25/cwt. 10 per box; bananas, yellow, \$1 bunch, \$1 25/cwt. 10. Figs, 11 1/2c per layer, 15 1/2c per fancy. Coconuts, \$100 00/cwt.; Persian dates, new, 75 75/cwt. 10 per box.

PEAS—Market steady at a range of 32 1/2c per bu. for car lots, and in small lots, 40 1/2c per bu.

DRIED APPLES—Market dull; quoted at 4c per common, and 7 1/2c per lb. for evaporated, pieces, 14 1/2c.

APPLES—Market unchanged. The range is \$1 50/cwt. 100 lb. for ordinary stock, and \$2 50 for fancy.

ORIONS—The market is firm at 17 1/2c per bu. for yellows. Stock very scarce.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Selling at \$2 25/cwt. 10 per cwt. The supply is liberal and demand light.

CIDER—Common quoted at 7 1/2c per gallon, packages extra. Clarified, 10c.

JULSON sold Sullivan 18 good butchers' steers at \$1 50/cwt. Baker sold Spenser 100 lbs at \$1 50/cwt.

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ONIONS—The market is firm at 17 1/2c per bu. for yellows. Stock very scarce.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Selling at \$2 25/cwt. 10 per cwt. The supply is liberal and demand light.

CIDER—Common quoted at 7 1/2c per gallon, packages extra. Clarified, 10c.

JULSON sold Sullivan 18 good butchers' steers at \$1 50/cwt. Baker sold Spenser 100 lbs at \$1 50/cwt.

ROBB sold Sullivan 18 good butchers' steers at \$1 50/cwt. Baker sold Spenser 100 lbs at \$1 50/cwt.

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